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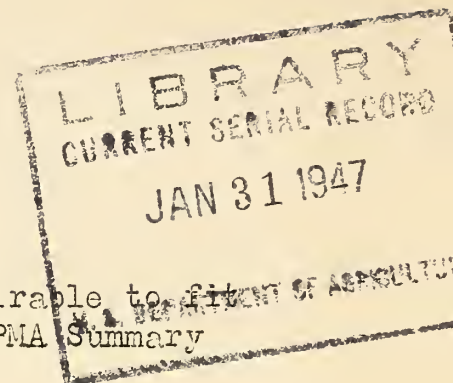
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
Information Service
821 Market Street, Room 609
San Francisco, California
Western Area

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YOUR FAMILY'S FOOD
(Weekly Script No. 132)



(Time all scripts in advance. Suggest you make any changes desirable to fit script to local picture. News releases from this office, also PMA Summary are good sources of additional material.)

SUBJECT: FAO CONFERENCE

PARTICIPANTS: Announcer
PMA

BANGING OF GAVEL

ANNOUNCER: Your Family's Food! This is YOUR program, brought to you by the United States Department of Agriculture...YOUR program to keep you up to date on the many factors that influence YOUR food supply. And here, once more, is _____ of the _____ office of the Production and Marketing Administration. And now, _____ will you give us a preview of today's discussion?

PMA: Most people, I think, are well aware of the important role food plays in our planning for peace. Since the end of the war more than a year ago, a great part of world attention and collective world effort has been focused on the problem of getting food to hungry peoples. It will always be true, as President Truman has stated, that permanent peace cannot be built while starvation exists on the earth. Now, although the food emergency is not yet over, concrete steps have been taken to deal with long-range world food planning in order to lay one of the foundations upon which peace must be based. And today, I intend to outline the progress already made toward this goal by the recent Food and Agriculture organization conference in Copenhagen.

ANNOUNCER: That's a pretty large order, _____ but I think we all could stand a review of that meeting. Let's see, now, the conference session was held in September, wasn't it?

PMA: Yes, -- September 2nd and 13th. It was the second session of the Food and Agriculture Organization -- or FAO. The FAO, as you recall, was organized under the United Nations last fall at Quebec.

ANNOUNCER: It's an advisory body of the United Nations, isn't it?

PMA: Yes, and you could explain it further by saying that the FAO stands in relationship to the United Nations as the agricultural research and planning agencies in this country do to the United States government.

ANNOUNCER: Then it's concerned with collecting facts and making plans?

PMA: Right--and for the purpose of raising nutritional levels and living standards all over the world and improving agricultural production and distribution--with particular emphasis on rural populations.

ANNOUNCER: The FAO held its first conference session last May, didn't it?

PMA: Yes, in Washington. Delegates from all over the world came to participate in the first real work of the organization.

ANNOUNCER: And at this second conference meeting in Copenhagen, the nations of the world were pretty well represented, weren't they? How many countries actually sent delegates?

PMA: Voting delegates from 33 FAO member nations attended--and 8 other countries were represented by observers. Then, too, 7 non-member nations sent observers--and representatives from 10 international organizations were there.

ANNOUNCER: Must have been quite a crowd.

PMA: Well...counting the conference members and observers, along with their advisors and staffs, there were more than 400 altogether at the Copenhagen meeting.

ANNOUNCER: And this meeting really accomplished something definite along the line of long-range food planning?

PMA: It did, indeed. First of all, the delegates heard two comprehensive reports which had been prepared by FAO some weeks before the Copenhagen conference opened.

ANNOUNCER: What were they, _____?

PMA: The first one, presented by FAO director-general Sir John Boyd Orr, was titled "Proposals for a World Food Board." To summarize briefly, the report set up plans of world-wide scope designed to prevent both shortages and surpluses of food and other farm products. In other words, the report dealt squarely with the central problem involved in long-range food planning--namely--that following the end of the present emergency, unmarketable food surpluses will exist in a world where hundreds of millions of persons are underfed--or actually starving.

ANNOUNCER: I can remember that situation very well--it wasn't so long ago either!

PMA: And if the conference delegates needed convincing that great numbers of persons have starved in a world of plenty--that proof was presented in the second report I mentioned.

ANNOUNCER: And that was.....?

PMA: A "World Food Survey" which based its conclusions on data gathered from 70 countries. The report compared, country by country, the amount of food consumed in pre-war years with the amount necessary to maintain adequate diets.

ANNOUNCER: What conclusions were drawn?

PMA: Just these: that even before war disrupted and depleted food supplies, about half the world's population was seriously undernourished; about one-sixth was eating at a marginal level--and less than a third was enjoying high-calorie diets.

ANNOUNCER: That is a tragic situation...particularly when it calls to mind those rotting piles of food surpluses.....

PMA: And it's one of the situations the Food Board plan would deal with. As Sir John Orr said in submitting the proposals, the plan is "a world food policy based on human needs." Sir John said that the two great problems of hunger and the increasing power of farm production should cancel each other out. But, he added, "they can cancel out only through an international agency which can deal with food problems as a whole. The proposed World Food Board is such an agency, designed to solve these twin problems."

ANNOUNCER: With that endorsement from the Director-General, I should think the conference delegates would have adopted the plan right away--did they?

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the transparency and accountability of the organization. This section also outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data, ensuring that the information is reliable and up-to-date.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the implementation of these practices. It provides a detailed description of the systems and procedures that have been put in place to ensure that all transactions are properly recorded and reported. This includes a discussion of the roles and responsibilities of the staff involved in the process, as well as the specific steps that must be followed to ensure compliance with the relevant regulations.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges that have been encountered in the process of implementing these practices. It identifies the key areas where difficulties have arisen and provides a detailed analysis of the reasons behind these challenges. This section also offers suggestions for how these challenges can be overcome and how the organization can continue to improve its record-keeping practices.

4. The fourth part of the document provides a summary of the findings of the study. It highlights the key points made in the previous sections and provides a clear and concise overview of the overall results. This section also includes a discussion of the implications of the findings for the organization and for the wider industry.

5. The fifth part of the document provides a conclusion and a list of recommendations. It summarizes the main findings of the study and provides a clear and concise overview of the overall results. This section also includes a discussion of the implications of the findings for the organization and for the wider industry.

PMA: After a committee had studied the proposals, and reported favorably, the conference adopted the main objectives of the Food Board plan. The committee summed up these objectives as "(a), developing and organizing production, distribution and utilization of the basic foods to provide diets on a health standard for the peoples of all countries; and (b), stabilizing agricultural prices at levels fair to producers and consumers alike."

ANNOUNCER: That's quite a goal to shoot at. Did the committee suggest how the objectives could be achieved?

PMA: The committee agreed that international machinery is the only possible way of reaching the desired goals--and it recommended that a Preparatory Commission be established to carry the proposals further. This suggestion also was adopted by the Conference as a whole.

ANNOUNCER In other words, the fate of the long-range food planning program now rests in the hands of a Preparatory Commission?

PMA: For the present, at least. As Sir John Orr said at Copenhagen, "The center of interest now passes from this conference to the Preparatory Commission. The eyes of all at this conference, and of the people of all countries, will be upon the Commission in its work." And he added "...I hope the Preparatory Commission will realize the need for quick action...if the nations cooperate on a world food plan based on human needs, there will be no war...."

ANNOUNCER: When will the Commission begin its work?

PMA: It will meet at temporary FAO headquarters in Washington on October 28.

ANNOUNCER: And how large is the Commission?

PMA: It is comprised of representatives from 16 FAO member nations. Three non-member nations also will be asked to participate-- as well as several inter-governmental organizations.

ANNOUNCER: What happens after the Commission has worked out its detailed program?

PMA: Well, that will probably take the next few months...but at the end of that period, an FAO conference will be called to consider the Commission's report. Then...the FAO will pass it on with recommendations to the United Nations.

ANNOUNCER: Sounds like a rather complicated procedure.

PMA: It is--but anything on so large a scale is bound to be complicated--and it takes time to work it out.

ANNOUNCER: Well, before we go any further, maybe we ought to sum up just what the Copenhagen conference accomplished in regard to its long-range food program. Can you give us a nutshell review, _____?

PMA: In the first place, the conference recognized the basic problem of widespread hunger and agricultural insecurity; then the delegates agreed that the approach should be through positive international action; finally, the conference set in motion the machinery for reaching the objective.

ANNOUNCER: And that last, I suppose, was actually the most important as it represented concrete action. But didn't the conference devote some attention to other matters as well?

PMA: Yes...the conference, though emphasizing long-range problems, remained fully aware that the postwar period of emergency food shortage is by no means ended. It realized that for the next few months the primary problem will be to produce as much as possible, conserve what is produced--and get it to the people who need it most.

ANNOUNCER: The good harvests we've had--both in this country and elsewhere--will help won't they?

PMA: To some extent, yes. But the Conference predicted that although unexpectedly good harvests had improved the food outlook since last May, there still probably will be a gap of about 8 million tons of bread grains between the needs of deficit countries and the supplies likely to be available for export.

ANNOUNCER: Than it is still up to us to be careful in our use of these needed foods?

PMA: Right. The conference re-affirmed the recommendations which were made in Washington last May calling for continued controls and economies in the use of grains and other basic foods in short supply.

ANNOUNCER: The conference seems to have covered a lot of ground in a fairly short time.

PMA: Yes, and it would be impossible in the time we have even to outline all of the work accomplished at Copenhagen. But let me point out that although the various committees covered a wide range of subjects, they were all moving toward the same objective.

ANNOUNCER: How do you mean _____?

PMA: Well, you might call the preparations to create a long-range food program the direct-action phase of the Conference work. However, the work of the other conference committees-- principally fact-finding and advisory--was closely related to that of the World Food Board committee, and stemmed from the same underlying aims.

ANNOUNCER: And those aims are.....?

PMA: Simply to help use the world's great and increasing power to produce food and other farm products for the benefit of all consumers and producers.

ANNOUNCER: What were some of the other conference recommendations--apart from those concerning the World Food Board?

PMA: It would be impossible to list them all--but here's an example to show the scope of the work undertaken by FAO. The conference approved recommendations that in view of the disadvantage of rural populations in the greater part of the world, FAO should expand and intensify its efforts in the field of rural welfare. This was to be done by creating a separate division of rural welfare within the organization. It also was proposed to establish a joint standing committee on rural hygiene to be set up by FAO and the World Health Organization.

ANNOUNCER: I can see where there would be a close association between the two agencies.

PMA: Yes--and it is also evident in the field of nutrition--as the conference called for a joint FAO-World Health Organization committee to deal with this subject. Improved standards of nutrition throughout the world is naturally a primary concern of FAO.

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2. The second part of the document focuses on the financial aspects of the organization. It provides a detailed overview of the budget, including the projected income and expenses for the upcoming year. This section also discusses the various financial risks and how they can be mitigated, ensuring that the organization remains financially stable and secure.

3. The third part of the document addresses the human resources of the organization. It discusses the current state of the workforce, including the number of employees, their skills, and their experience. This section also outlines the various strategies used to attract and retain top talent, ensuring that the organization has the best people in place to achieve its goals.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the marketing and sales efforts of the organization. It provides a detailed overview of the various marketing campaigns and sales strategies used to promote the organization's products and services. This section also discusses the various challenges faced in the marketing and sales process and how they can be overcome.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the overall performance of the organization. It provides a detailed overview of the various key performance indicators (KPIs) used to measure the organization's success, including revenue, profit, and customer satisfaction. This section also discusses the various factors that have contributed to the organization's success and how they can be leveraged to achieve even greater success in the future.

ANNOUNCER: And I suppose that FAO necessarily works closely with other international organizations.

PMA: True--and here's another angle pointing to the future. The Copenhagen conference urged the continuation of agricultural rehabilitation work begun by UNRRA. It was suggested that FAO might take over the technical assistance aspects of the work, provided funds and personnel were made available by UNRRA. Or, as an alternative, it was proposed that UNRRA rehabilitation might be transferred to a special agency.

ANNOUNCER: It seems to me that the FAO conference has mapped out a pretty broad program of work for the years to come.

PMA: It is broad--and nothing, in my opinion could be more important to international understanding and good will. The wiping out of hunger and under-nourishment throughout the world has now been recognized as one of the cornerstones of peace. As Sir John Orr said at the close of the Copenhagen conference, "Today, through their common servant, FAO, the nations can send a message of hope to the world and the assurance they will not rest until victory is won in the battle against hunger and poverty."

ANNOUNCER: And that's one of the most encouraging thoughts I've heard in a long time. Our thanks to you, _____, for some more of the answers to questions in the minds of the Great American Family. Friends, that was your Production and Marketing Administration representative, _____. YOUR FAMILY'S FOOD will be presented again next week at this same time. This broadcast, a public service feature over station _____, is presented for farm and city listeners in _____. Your announcer has been _____.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry must be clearly documented, including the date, amount, and purpose of the transaction. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

2. The second part of the document outlines the procedures for handling discrepancies. It states that any difference between the recorded amounts and the actual amounts must be investigated immediately. The responsible parties should identify the source of the error and take steps to correct it, ensuring that the records remain accurate and reliable.

3. The third part of the document describes the process for auditing the records. It mentions that a regular audit should be conducted to review all entries and ensure that they comply with the established guidelines. The audit should be performed by an independent party to avoid any conflicts of interest.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of confidentiality. It states that all information contained in the records should be kept secure and not shared with unauthorized personnel. This is essential to protect the integrity of the data and prevent any potential misuse of the information.

5. The fifth part of the document outlines the responsibilities of the staff involved in maintaining the records. It states that all staff members should be trained in the proper procedures for recording transactions and handling discrepancies. They should also be held accountable for ensuring that the records are accurate and up-to-date.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of regular communication and reporting. It states that the staff should provide regular reports on the status of the records and any issues that arise. This allows management to stay informed and take appropriate action when needed.

7. The seventh part of the document describes the process for updating the records. It mentions that any changes to the data should be made in a systematic and controlled manner. This ensures that the records remain accurate and reflect the most current information.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of archiving the records. It states that all records should be stored securely and for a sufficient period of time to allow for future reference. This is essential for maintaining the historical accuracy of the data.

9. The ninth part of the document outlines the process for disposing of old records. It states that records that are no longer needed should be destroyed in a secure and controlled manner. This helps to reduce the risk of data loss and ensures that only relevant information is retained.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of ongoing training and development. It states that staff members should receive regular training to stay up-to-date on the latest procedures and best practices for maintaining accurate records. This helps to ensure the highest quality of the data and the reliability of the records.